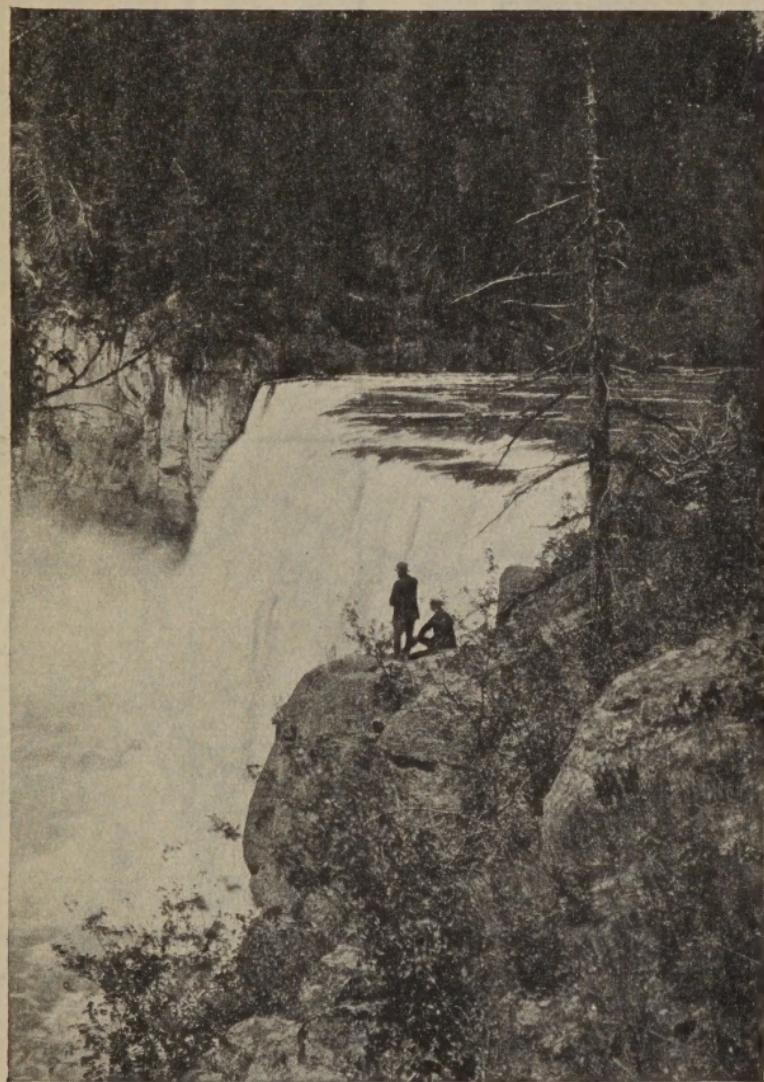


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Reserve

TARGHEE NATIONAL FOREST IDAHO



F-150300

Big Falls of the North Fork of Snake River drops 110 feet

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE



U.S. Forest Service—Intermountain Region
1933

MF-25, R. 4

TARGHEE NATIONAL FOREST



The Targhee National Forest occupies the northeast corner of southern Idaho and extends into the northwest corner of Wyoming, where it forms a great timbered semicircle around the head of the Snake River Valley. It has a gross area of 1,419,695 acres. From the boundary of Yellowstone Park it extends west 80 miles to Medicine Lodge Creek and south 95 miles to the Grand Canyon of the South Fork of Snake River. The whole forest is on the Snake River drainage.

THE NAME

The name "Targhee" is that of a Shoshoni Indian chief of the Bannock tribe who lived in the Snake River Valley before and during the days of its early settlement. He was a good Indian, a noted warrior, and was much respected by the Snake River tribes, according to Millie Carns, who was the Shoshoni Indian wife of a Civil War veteran and lived on the Fort Hall Reservation in Idaho until 1924.

Chief Targhee was reported killed by the Crow Indians of Montana in the winter of 1871. There is also another story that he met his death during the attempted escape of Chief Joseph and his band of Nez Perce Indians from western Idaho into Canada in 1877. The Indians crossed Shotgun Valley into Henry's Lake Flat, where they made a stand against the pursuit of General Howard and his command in order to gain time for the retreat of the main band into the Yellowstone country. In the skirmish at Howard Creek two or three of the Indians were killed, whereupon several squaws made their usual commotion, crying "Targhee," which was interpreted by the frontiersman George Rae to mean that Chief Targhee was with the Indians and had been killed.

Targhee Pass, over which Chief Joseph and his band of Nez Perce Indians trailed and through which the Yellowstone Highway crosses into Montana, and Targhee Creek, near which the skirmish occurred, were both named for the Indian chief.

TARGHEE NATIONAL FOREST

PURPOSE

The Targhee National Forest has high value for watershed protection on the Snake River drainage. It also contains extensive stands of timber and productive grazing ranges, and covers a region rich in opportunities for recreation. The objective of the management of the National Forest is to provide for the protection, perpetuation, and development of these resources and to secure the best use of them by the greatest number of people. Its aim is to maintain a full and even streamflow, to secure the best sustained production of timber and forage, to provide for regulated use of the forest for recreation, and to maintain a balanced stocking of wild life.

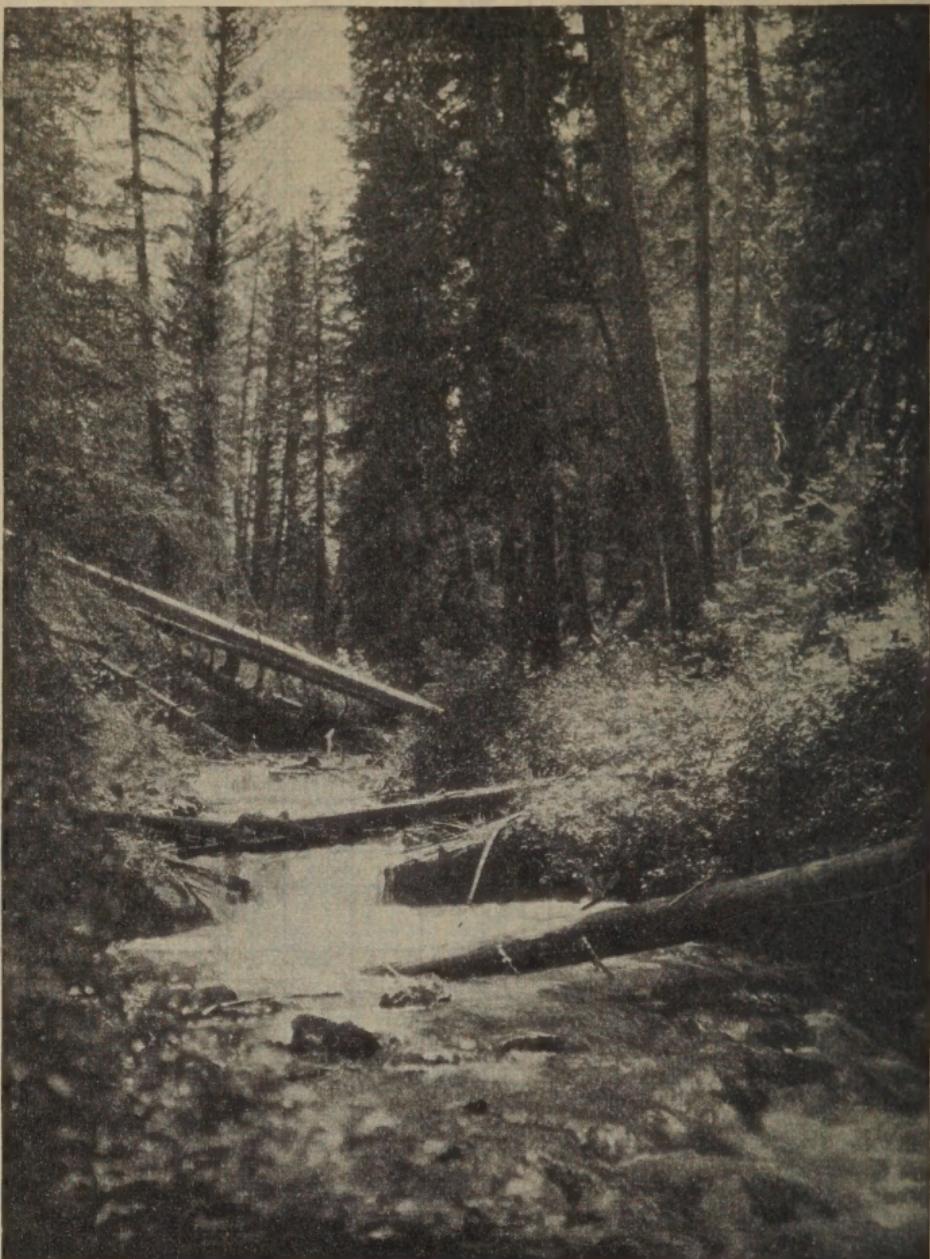


F-224252
Under the Teton Peaks. The forest ranger packs his tepee and his food and bed as he travels through the mountains.

WATER

Water is the forest resource most necessary to the irrigated sections of the West. Without water for irrigation the Snake River Valley would support only a meager population as a grazing and dry-farming country. The protective cover of trees on the forest retards the melting of the deep winter snows and provides a porous forest floor to absorb the snow water and rain and release them gradually into the streams to maintain an even flow for use on the farms during the drier part of the summer.

TARGHEE NATIONAL FOREST



F-190017

The dense forest keeps the water of the streams clear and the flow constant

TIMBER

The straight, small trees that grow on the forest in dense stands and thickets, and are particularly noticeable along the Yellowstone Highway, are lodgepole pine. This tree is especially suitable for railroad ties, and ordinarily from 100 to 150 men are employed on the forest in the manufacture of from 200,000 to 300,000 ties each year. Other trees of importance are Douglas fir, Engelmann spruce, alpine fir, and aspen.

There is more honor in giving the game a square deal than in getting the limit

TARGHEE NATIONAL FOREST



F-218211

When the mature timber is made into forest products, the young trees have more room to grow

The forest contains approximately 2,000,000,000 feet of timber, and the annual cut is from 15,000,000 to 20,000,000 feet, including saw timber, ties, house logs, posts, and poles. Cutting is managed so that the over-mature, mature, and defective trees are removed, which improves growing conditions for the young thrifty trees. A steady timber supply is provided for by cutting only as much of its volume as grows each year.



Railroad ties are measured and counted by the forest rangers

TARGHEE NATIONAL FOREST

GRAZING

Two hundred and twenty-four thousand head of sheep and 24,000 head of cattle and horses graze on the forest during the summer months. The demand for range is greater than the feeding capacity of the forest, so the number of stock permitted is limited to as many as will utilize the forage fully without causing deterioration of the plant cover or damage to the soil.



Bands of sheep fatten on the weeds of the alpine slopes

F-224251

Horses and cattle run together but the sheep are grazed on separate ranges and each band of sheep is allotted to a definitely described area. The natural luxuriance of the forest ranges is maintained by a system of management by which the feeding each year on certain units of each allotment is deferred until seed ripens and the units to be deferred are rotated every year.

RECREATION

Recreation is one of the important uses of the forest. It is carefully correlated with the other uses in order that the best use may be made of the forest resources without conflict.

Preach and practice extreme care with fire

TARGHEE NATIONAL FOREST



Children play in the shallow water of Buffalo River

F-224248

Approximately 86,000 people used the Targhee National Forest for recreation in 1932, and this use is gradually increasing. On the most heavily used areas, such as the Yellowstone Highway Unit, the recreational uses are regulated to take care of the needs of the general public first.

Grounds are set aside to be used exclusively for camping. Hotel and resort sites are selected for their convenience to the traveling public, and their number is restricted to as many as are needed to supply the trade and to maintain a good quality of public service. Summer homes are located in attractive places that are not needed for general camping.

PUBLIC CAMP GROUNDS

The places in the forest most used for camping and most convenient and desirable for that purpose have been designated as public camp grounds and numbers of them have been provided with tables and benches, fire grates, garbage cans, and comfort stations.

Leave a clean camp and a clean record. Garbage, crippled game, and broken laws are poor monuments for tourists and sportsmen to leave behind them

TARGHEE NATIONAL FOREST



Campers at Big Springs

F-234049

The principal camp grounds are located along the Yellowstone Highway and at points of outstanding scenic interest, as follows:

Warm River.	Palisade Lake.
Riverside.	Grand Canyon.
Osborne Springs.	Picnic Hollow.
Snake River Camping Area.	Frazier Dam.
Cave Falls.	Buffalo.
Teton Canyon.	McCrea.
Palisade Creek.	Flat Rock.
Big Springs.	

INNS AND RESORTS

The Yellowstone Highway passes through the popular Island Park section and carries a heavy volume of tourist travel all summer.

The inns of the Yellowstone Highway Unit are all attractively located on the river banks and furnish good accommodations, including meals, sleeping cabins,

TARGHEE NATIONAL FOREST

dance halls, stores, boats, shower baths, playgrounds, and garage service. These are: Warm River Inn, DeWiner's Inn, Pond's Lodge, Uden's Ranch, Mack's Inn, Big Springs Inn, Bower's Ranch, and Valley View Ranch.

McOmber's Resort in Trail Canyon on the Teton Highway has a dance hall, dining room, cabins, and service station. There is a small roadhouse on Teton Pass. Between the Upper and Lower Palisade Lakes near Swan Valley is the Palisade Inn, located high among rugged mountains, eight miles by trail off the Roosevelt Highway. It is reached by saddle horse or afoot, and is a log house with several small sleeping cabins.



Sheep Falls of the North Fork of Snake River

SUMMER HOMES

Most of the summer homes on the forest are grouped in colonies along the banks of the North Fork of Snake River adjacent to the Yellowstone Highway, where the country is more or less level, timbered, and accessible by good automobile roads.

Groups of summer-home lots have been surveyed at Big Springs, Flat Rock, and Buffalo, and there are some isolated cabins lower down the river. The front lines

**Do not pollute the springs, streams, or lakes
by insanitary acts**

TARGHEE NATIONAL FOREST



A log cabin summer home in the Targhee National Forest

of new lots have been located 50 feet back from the shore line, and they have an average frontage of 100 feet and a depth of 150 feet. The cabins are all built of logs, at a cost of from \$400 to \$1,000 or \$2,000. Summer-home lots are also obtainable at other centers of recreational use on the forest.

House logs are obtained from the forest at a cost of one-half cent per linear foot and good fireplace rock may be picked up along the highway or quarried on the forest.

Permits for summer homes on the forest are obtained through the forest rangers at a charge of from \$15 to \$20 per year. Neat and substantial construction is required.

ROADSIDE STRIPS

The strips of forest land along and within view of the forest highways and of the principal forest roads used for recreation are kept in as nearly a natural state as possible to preserve their aesthetic and inspirational qualities. Cutting of green timber, grazing, and the construction of buildings or other improvements on these roadside strips are seldom allowed, and then only after careful study shows there will be no impairment of roadside beauty.

TARGHEE NATIONAL FOREST



Alpine forest at the head of Targhee Creek

F-234035

SCENIC INTEREST

All of the Targhee National Forest is rich in scenery.

SOUTH END—The south half is the most rugged part of the forest and is characterized by high, steep mountains and open alpine slopes, brilliant in July and August with luxuriant masses of many-colored alpine flowers. It is preeminently a country for pack-horse trips, full of interest, with mountain trails, high grassy ridges that overlook valleys and the rocky peaks of distant mountain ranges, with isolation, good camping, and cold, rapid trout streams. Outfitting in Swan Valley or in the Teton Basin, one may spend weeks in traveling through the beautiful Palisade Lakes country, along the Grand Canyon of the South Fork of Snake River and among the mountains of the high ranges.

TETON CANYON—Teton Canyon is outstanding in the grandeur of its high cliffs and in the view afforded of the Teton Peaks and their surroundings. It is accessible by automobile to the forks of the canyon, where trails lead to the high ridges, to the shelf along the palisades of the south side and to Table Rock Mountain on the divide, where hikers go to view Grand Teton Peak across the gorge of Glacier Creek.

When hunting or fishing, respect the
ranchman's property

TARGHEE NATIONAL FOREST



F-224253
The high rugged rims of Teton Canyon offer inspiring hikes or pack trips

SQUIRREL MEADOWS—East from Ashton by way of the Reclamation Road is Squirrel Meadows, a level grass park in a comparatively flat, heavily timbered country of great scenic interest.

Indian Lake, Loon Lake, and Fish Lake are in the lower country, and are accessible by automobile. Beautiful Lake of the Woods is near the pass into Jackson Hole, and one-half mile by trail from a short branch off the Reclamation Road just above Cascade Creek. It is approximately one mile in length and lies in a hollow of hills heavily timbered to the water's edge.

This is an unfrequented, semiwilderness area which appeals to those who enjoy isolation despite a rough road and the absence of accommodations. The Hidden Corral of "The Virginian" lies in the head of Middle Bitch Creek south of Squirrel Meadows and is accessible only by trail. It is an alpine meadow surrounded by high, rugged mountain peaks, and blocked at its lower end by a rock wall through which only the stream, and a narrow trail can pass. Here stolen stock was held by horse rustlers in the early days of the west.

Forests are wealth—public wealth

TARGHEE NATIONAL FOREST

YELLOWSTONE HIGHWAY UNIT—The majority of visitors to the Targhee National Forest travel over the Yellowstone Highway enroute to or from Yellowstone National Park, and a great many of them stop at the inns and enjoy the scenery.

Leaving the agricultural section at Warm River, the Yellowstone Highway winds up the side of Warm River Canyon onto the forest level. For 45 miles the highway passes over a nearly flat country, through dense stands of tall, straight lodgepole pine trees and beautiful grassy parks, following the general course of the North Fork of the Snake River all the way to Targhee Pass on the Continental Divide.



F-234044
The level graveled Big Springs loop road is ten miles long and joins the Yellowstone Highway at Mack's Inn and at the south end of Henry's Lake Flat

GRANDVIEW AND THE LOWER FALLS—Along this scenic highway travelers stop at a turnout to view Warm River Canyon, and again on a short branch turn-around road at Grandview Point, to look down the rocky gorge of Snake River, over the Lower Falls where the water plunges between narrow walls.

Fire is the destroyer—Prevent forest fires

It is your forest—Help keep it green

TARGHEE NATIONAL FOREST

BIG FALLS—Big Falls of the Snake River is deep in the gorge, and it is well worth taking the one-half mile side trip down a dug-way to see it. The river drops 110 feet between walls of rock and is viewed from the top of the cliffs at the upper level of the falls.

BIG SPRINGS—Big Springs, on a graveled, 10-mile long loop road off the highway and 5 miles east of Mack's Inn, is of unusual interest for its great size and beautifully timbered setting. It is the source of the North Fork of Snake River.

The whole river springs from the base of a high plateau and directly becomes approximately 150 feet wide, from one to five feet deep and swift in flow. Feeding the trout that gather and scramble for scraps furnishes much amusement to tourists.



Big Springs rises with a remarkably large volume. It is the headwaters of the North Fork of Snake River

MOUNT SAWTELLE—As seen from the highway where it enters the south end of Henry's Lake Flat and from the Big Springs loop road, Mount Sawtelle forms a striking resemblance to a huge Indian head, the head-dress spreading out toward the south, the face looking up and out Henry's Lake. Situated at an east portal of the State, where the light of the rising sun first tips its crest and slowly unveils the face, Mount Sawtelle might fittingly epitomize the Indian name "Idaho"—

Every forest fire means less water for
stream flow and domestic use

TARGHEE NATIONAL FOREST

the exultant cry of the native Shoshoni at daybreak—the expression of his thoughts while “the sun is coming down the mountain.”



Lake of the Woods is a gem in an isolated wilderness setting

WILD LIFE

The rivers, streams, and lakes of the Targhee Forest furnish a tremendous mileage of fishing waters, which are mostly accessible by automobile, well stocked, and periodically planted with native and rainbow trout.

Moose are found everywhere on the forest and are seen occasionally crossing the roads. Deer are not numerous, but are increasing. Elk range mostly in the territory adjacent to Yellowstone Park and congregate for winter in the mountains east of Swan Valley. Bear are common, but are seldom seen.

Goose hunting is one of the local sports in the late fall when northern flocks come down, some of them to stay in the open waters of the upper river all winter. There are ruffed grouse, bluegrouse, sage hens, and many birds and small fur-bearing animals. Here one may sometimes see a fish hawk compel a great blue heron to drop his catch of fish and then swoop down and snatch it before it reaches the water.

Please Do Not Mutilate the Trees or Signs

TARGHEE NATIONAL FOREST

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICERS

Forest Supervisor	St. Anthony, Idaho
Forest Ranger	Spencer, Idaho
Forest Ranger	Ashton, Idaho
Forest Ranger, Porcupine Ranger Station, P. O.	Ashton, Idaho
Forest Ranger, Rapid Creek Ranger Station, P. O.	Driggs, Idaho
Forest Ranger	Victor, Idaho
Forest Ranger	Heise, Idaho
Forest Ranger	Swan Valley, Idaho

FOREST FIRES

To keep all of the forest resources at capacity production, to protect the watersheds that keep the stream flow steady and support life in the irrigated valleys, to provide cover for wild life, and to preserve this wonderfully attractive recreational area, fires must be kept out of the forest.

Most forest fires are caused unintentionally by leaving camp fires burning, tossing away cigarettes or cigar stubs or a match incompletely burned out, or by building camp fires without first scraping away the inflammable duff down to mineral soil.

Read the six rules and by your cooperation with the Forest officers make sure you prevent rather than contribute to loss of property, diminished prosperity, and human suffering.

The next fellow will appreciate your clean camp

Put out your camp fire with water

TARGHEE NATIONAL FOREST

SIX RULES FOR PREVENTING FIRE IN THE FOREST

1. **Matches**—Be sure your match is out. Break it in two before you throw it away.
2. **Tobacco**—Be sure that pipe ashes and cigar or cigarette stubs are dead before throwing them away. Never throw them into brush, leaves, or needles. No smoking while in motion except on two-way roads. If you wish to smoke—Stop, Smoke, Put Out your match and abandoned “smoke” and then proceed again.
3. **Making camp**—Before building a camp fire, scrape away all inflammable material from a spot 5 feet in diameter. Dig a hole in the center and in it build your camp fire. Keep your fire small. Never build it against trees or logs or near brush.
4. **Breaking camp**—Never break camp until your fire is out—“dead out.”
5. **Brush burning**—Never burn slash or brush in windy weather or while there is the slightest danger that the fire will get away.
6. **How to put out a camp fire**—Stir the coals while soaking them with water. Turn small sticks and drench both sides. Wet the ground around the fire. If you can’t get water, stir in earth and tread it down until packed tight over and around the fire. Be sure the last spark is dead.

Leave a clean camp



Put out your Camp Fire with Water or Bury it with Sub-soil Containing no Humus, Sticks, or Trash

TARGHEE NATIONAL FOREST

SIX RULES FOR HEALTH PROTECTION

1. **Purification**—Mountain streams will not purify themselves in a few hundred feet. Boil all suspected water.
2. **Garbage**—Burn or bury all garbage, papers, tin cans, and old clothes, unless garbage containers or incinerators are provided.
3. **Washing**—Do not wash soiled clothing, utensils, or bodies in streams, lakes, or springs. Use a container and throw dirty water on ground away from water supply.
4. **Toilets**—Use public toilets where available. They are located to protect water from contamination.
5. **Excretions**—Where toilets have not been provided, bury a foot deep all human excrement at least 200 feet from streams, lakes, or springs.
6. **Observe laws**—Observe rules and endeavor to have others do the same. National and State laws inflict heavy penalties for health law violators. Report all violations or insanitary conditions (including dead animals) to nearest health officer or U. S. Forest officer.



Guard against stream pollution

TARGHEE NATIONAL FOREST

SPORTSMAN'S CODE

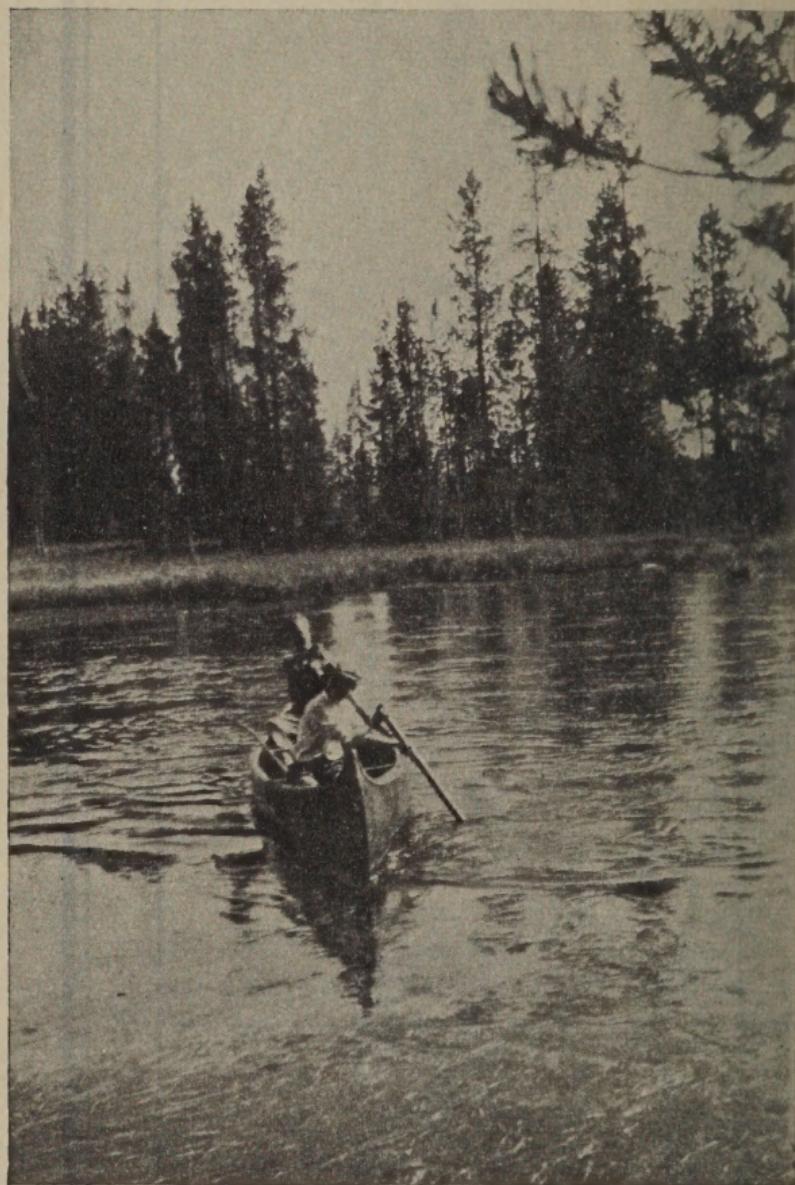
1. There is more honor in giving the game a square deal than in getting the limit.
2. Help enforce the game laws. Game and fish are public property for the enjoyment of both yourself and the fellow who comes after you. Violations of game laws should be reported to the nearest deputy game warden or forest ranger.
3. Respect the ranchman's property. Do not leave his gates open, break down his fences, disturb his stock, or shoot near his dwelling. Put yourself in his place. Ask his permission to hunt on his premises.
4. Be careful with your camp fire and matches. One tree will make a million matches; one match can burn a million trees.
5. Leave a clean camp.
6. Put out all forest fires discovered if you can. If you can not put them out, report them promptly to the nearest forest officer.

**One tree will make a million matches; a match
will destroy a million trees**





TARGHEE NATIONAL FOREST IDAHO



Canoeing on the Snake River at Big Springs

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE



Forest Service—Intermountain Region